

# Herald

# Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 41-51 (5-8). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 38-36 (4-8). LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 41-51 (5-8). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 38-37 (4-8). CHANNEL: Bright. ROUEN: Partly cloudy. Temp. 37-48 (14-16). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (7-10). Yesterday's temp. 45-54 (7-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8,5	Iceland	96 P.
Belgium	129 F.	Luxembourg	161 P.
Denmark	121 Kr.	Morocco	125 C.
Eire (Inc. 1949)	9 P.	Netherlands	1 F.
France	100 F.	Nevis	2 P.
Germany	100 DM	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	715 P.	Spain	18 Pes.
Greece	10 Dr.	Sweden	1.75 Kr.
India	Rs. 10	Switzerland	1.25 Fr.
Iran	Rs. 10	Turkey	1.25 L.
Italy	150 Lira	U.S. Military	50 C.
Israel	15.13 ILS	Yugoslavia	5 D.

No. 27,672

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1972

Established 1887

Famed Entertainer Was 83

## Maurice Chevalier Is Dead

PARIS, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Maurice Chevalier, 83, probably the most popular and best known entertainer that France has produced in this century, died here last night.

The singer and actor, whose stage and screen career covered well over half a century, entered Necker Hospital on Dec. 13 in critical condition from kidney failure. Despite several false alarms, he amazed both doctors and the public with his vitality. Friday morning, a hospital bulletin was still able to talk of "his good general condition." The thousands of messages that he received at the hospital attested to the fact that, although he belonged to another generation, he was still remembered and still popular.

According to an official hospital communiqué, the cause of death was heart failure. The body was taken to his home at Marnes-la-Croisette west of Paris.

His impresario, François Vais, said that, although many of Mr. Chevalier's admirers had already appeared at the home hoping to pay their last respects, the funeral would be "extremely dis-

creet," in keeping with the entertainer's wishes.

Pompidou's Tribute  
PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou today led the nation in mourning Mr. Chevalier.

In a tribute, Mr. Pompidou

said: "The French people will-

ingly recognized themselves in him, and foreigners found in his personality an image of France, partial no doubt, but warm and gay."

Elegant Boulevardier  
PARIS (NYT).—No French entertainer was so jaunty, so debonair, so burnished yet so saucy, so much the elegant boulevardier of an idealized Paris as Maurice Chevalier.

Atired in a one-button, dark blue tuxedo, sporting a springtime boater and singing and talking in his magical Gallic accent, he was America's No. 1 Frenchman, the bubbling personification of a glass of champagne. He was also France's No. 1 chanteur whose renditions of "Ma Louise," "Mimi," "Valentine," "Ma Pommie," "Ca Va, Ca Va," "Place Pigalle" and "Paris Oui Oui" truly reflected the bittersweet qualities of life and the carefree rapture of the 1920s and 1930s.

Mr. Chevalier was, moreover, a legend. A headliner at the Folies-Bergère in 1908, he was still without peer as a revue artist almost 60 years later.

"Le Grand Maurice" he was called in the fall of 1966 when he appeared full of zest at 78 in the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Although the years had etched his once-smooth face into a faint resemblance of William Rogers, Mr. Chevalier, once he started to perform, became in the twinkling of an eye a well-preserved man of no more than 55. His voice was full and strong, his step was spry, and his bright blue eyes shimmered.

His way with an audience, an observer noted, was unaffected and unforced. He enchanted them by being their Maurice, and when he departed, waving his boater after an hour of songs and gentle patter about the joys of senescence, it was to a spontaneous standing ovation.

Discussing his artistic longevity, Mr. Chevalier once remarked:

"I believe in the rosy side of life... I know that life has many, many dark sides for everybody.

It has been for me at many moments of my life, a well-preserved man of no more than 55. His voice was full and strong, his step was spry, and his bright blue eyes shimmered.

Official spokesman would not say when transport planes would fly in to airlift the first evacuee families back to Britain or when ships needed to transport heavy equipment and vehicles would sail into Valletta's Grand Harbor.

The cruiser, Blake, and the frigate Euryalus are anchored in the harbor. They were due to leave tomorrow, but these orders may be changed.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Pullout Seen Starting in a Week

## British Dependents' Schools

### Closed in Malta Exodus Step

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—British schools in Malta are being closed in preparation for the start of the British military withdrawal from the island in about a week, a military spokesman said today.

Some 1,800 British schoolchildren, the sons and daughters of military personnel, were due to return to school tomorrow after the Christmas vacation.

But the spokesman said today that the five schools, run by the armed services with 94 British teachers—a secondary comprehensive school, three primary institutions and one infants' school—would not reopen.

The children will use the unexpected extra vacation to pack for the journey back to Britain.

British Army officials in Valletta today lifted restrictions on soldiers' movements and Maltese civilians employed by British armed forces received 30 days' notice that their jobs would terminate.

British officials warned that they could not possibly move out all the 10,000 British servicemen and their dependents by the extended deadline of Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff extended a Jan. 1 deadline by 15 days only a few hours before it was to expire New Year's Eve. Shortly before the extension, British troops had been confined to bases in the event of possible demonstrations.

The closing of the schools and the work of dismantling transportable military installations are seen as signs that the British are not bluffing in their determination to quit Malta rather than meet Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's price of \$18 million as rent for the military bases.

British Offer

The British offer was just over half of that.

With weekend leave canceled, army, navy and air force services were working today on departure preparations for what Mr. Mintoff has dubbed "Operation Exit."

Athens, Piraeus and Salonicca

## Martial Law Lifted in Greece Except for 3 Urban Centers

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—More than four years of martial law ended for most Greeks yesterday although centers of opposition to the army-backed regime—Athens, Piraeus and Salonicca—remain in its grip.

The three urban areas contain about three million people, one-third the population of the country.

The country has been under martial law since the army seized power in April 1967, and set up military tribunals to try civilians for a number of offenses considered against order.

The decision to lift martial law was announced by Premier George Papadopoulos, a former artillery colonel who headed the 1967 coup. On Dec. 18 when he addressed the nation to outline the achievements of his regime and outline its policy during 1972.

Some observers here had expected that the premier would

announce the complete lifting of martial law.

But he said the three main centers would remain under martial law and offenses such as attempts to overthrow the regime or illegal possession of arms and explosives would continue to be tried by military tribunals.

Justifying his decision during his address, the premier said the danger of disorder was a product imported from abroad and it would be difficult to check it.

The regent, George Zolakis, in a New Year's address to the nation last night, said there still existed "remnants of reactionaries and saboteurs who in cooperation with the confessed enemies of our country abroad continue their anti-national activities."

He was referring to political parties which have ceased to function as the relevant articles of the 1969 constitution remain suspended.

## Secrets of World War II

### U.K. Barred All-Jewish Army Unit; Feared It Might Seize Palestine

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Britain's war minister in 1944, Sir James Grigg, rejected as a Zionist a proposal that Jews from around the world form a division of troops for the British Army.

Sir James thought the division, if formed, would be used to seize Palestine as a Jewish national home. He told the cabinet that "the Jews may well attempt to present us with a fait accompli" when the Allies had turned their main war effort against Japan.

This is among many sidelights of history disclosed with the opening of the British war cabinet's papers. The documents for 1941-45, filling 350 volumes, are being made public here tomorrow.

The offer to raise a Jewish division was made by the Jewish Agency. It evidently attracted considerable public support, judging by the tone of memorandum from Sir James.

"I cannot conceive from my colleagues my anxiety as to what lies behind the agitation," he wrote.

"Lord Simon therefore proposed that the Allies make a list of the

By Alfred Friendly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—An Allied counterespionage agent who the Germans thought was their best wartime spy in Britain brought the United States an unmistakable intimation of Axis plans to attack Pearl Harbor four months before the event.

The disclosure comes in a book, "The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945," to be published here and in Britain next month. The author, Sir John C. Masterman, one-time vice-chancellor (president) of Oxford University, was head of the British—later Allied—counterintelligence unit which controlled all double agents in wartime Britain.

He predicted that the Nazis would complain of not getting a fair trial and would at the same time have a chance to make propaganda. He worried that they would cite others who historically had waged war and acquired territory by aggression without being charged with crimes.

Lord Simon therefore proposed that the Allies make a list of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### U.S. Ignored Warning by Double Spy Four Months Before Pearl Harbor

By Alfred Friendly

Others, always loyal to the Allied cause, had bamboozled the German secret service from the beginning, and still others were fictional creations of the British.

The agent who brought the clear but unbred warning of Axis interest in Pearl Harbor was a Yugoslav patriot who bore the code-name Tricycle (an official code, the book gives no current identification of the double agent).

Described as an upper-class Yugoslav, Tricycle had been a student in Germany and had business connections in Britain. He was cultivated by a German intelligence agent in Belgrade and turned to become a German spy. He reported to the British Embassy and thenceforth acted entirely under British instructions.

The book, to be published by Yale University Press, reveals that from the summer of 1940 until the end of the war every spy the Germans thought had working for them in the United Kingdom was, without exception, operating under the orders and control of Sir John's unit. Some had been "turned around" by British intelligence.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

BONGAON JUNCTION, India, Jan. 2 (AP).—Repatriation of refugees to Bangladesh proceeded slowly today, but Indian officials said they were confident they could meet their timetable to send the nearly 10 million displaced persons home during the next two months.

COL. P.N. Luthra, India's chief refugee relief officer, said in Calcutta that 650,000 refugees have crossed back into Bangladesh since Pakistan forces surrendered 17 days ago.

He said the flow will soon increase sharply as the government provides more trams, trucks and boats to move the refugees, and as more start finding their own way home.

B. K. Bhattacharya, relief commissioner for more than five million refugees in West Bengal, said at least 250 trucks will be allocated in his state. He said more than 100,000 refugees have left West Bengal, which includes Calcutta.

The arithmetic of the planned repatriation is formidable. An average of 150,000 refugees will have to leave every day if the job is to be completed by the end of February, as envisioned by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

#### No Urgency

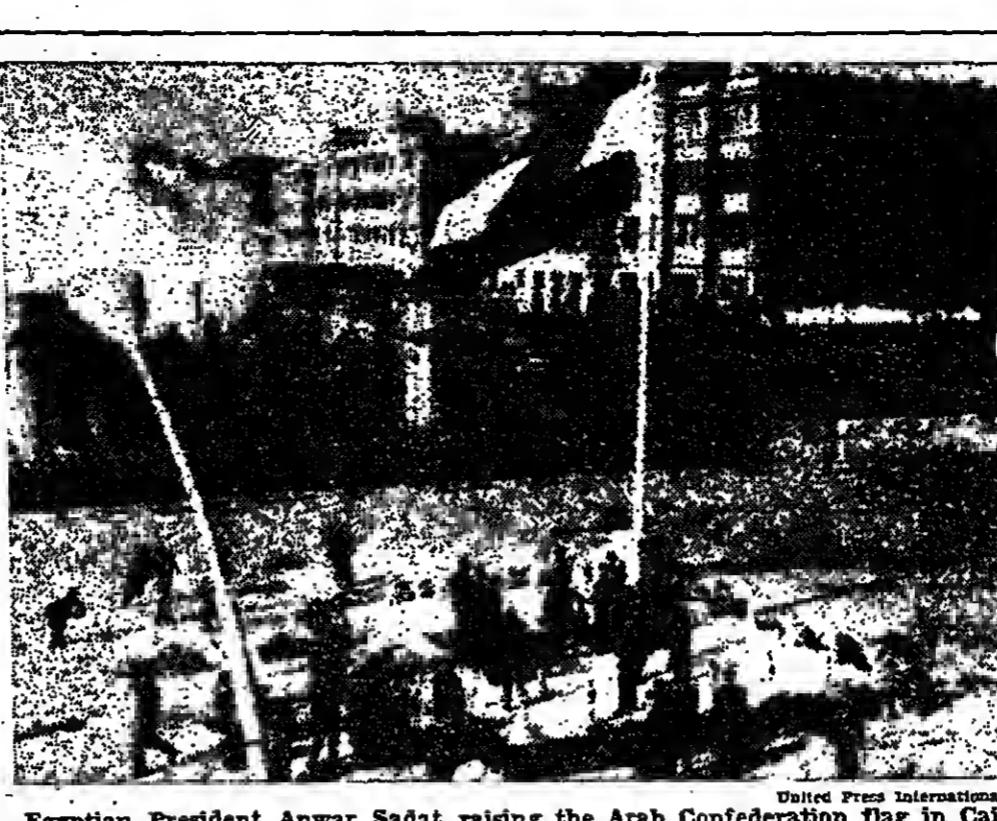
But there was no sense of urgency today at Bongaon Junction, a border station on the railroad line to the Bangladeshi cities of Jessor and Khulna.

Two trains carrying fewer than 5,000 refugees left Bongaon in a slow and seemingly unplanned

evacuation. One train left in the morning. The other, with 21 cars, stood on a siding for hours as refugees struggled to the station.

Some came on trucks supplied by the United Nations, but most walked from nearby camps. Refugees families squatted along the tracks throughout the day cooking meals and washing themselves at a pump. Others sat on the hard benches inside the coaches, waiting patiently until the train pulled out in midafternoon.

Bongaon is the only place where refugees are leaving by rail. But Col. Luthra said more trains will be used as war damage to railroad lines is repaired inside Bangladesh.



United Press International  
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat raising the Arab Confederation flag in Cairo.

## Sadat Raises New Flag of Arab Unity

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat raised a new banner of Arab unity—the red, white and black flag with a golden hawk of the Federation of Arab Republics—over Cairo yesterday amid the contrasting sounds of 21-gun military salute and the fluttering of doves of peace.

The Egyptian leader kissed the flag during the ceremony.

Similar ceremonies were held at noon in Syria and Libya, which joined with Egypt in the loose federation after plebiscites on Sept. 1.

An eight-member federal cabinet was chosen a week ago by President Sadat, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

The golden hawk in the federation's flag replaces as Egypt's official insignia the black eagle of Saladin, the 12th century Kurdish warrior who united the Arabs and defeated the Crusaders.

The golden hawk was the emblem of the Quarni tribe of Mohammed, the founder of Islam.

## Foreign Interests Called Unaffected

## Bhutto Nationalizes Ten Industries

KARACHI, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto nationalized 10 major industries in Pakistan, but stressed that the new measures would not affect foreign investments and credit.

Announcing the nationalization in a radio and television address, Mr. Bhutto declared: "This is now a people's government and the people are the ultimate masters of the country's destiny."

The president said that he had made a pledge to the people to effect important industrial reforms and added: "I am now beginning to redeem this pledge. As from today the control and command of the people of the following categories of industries have been asserted."

He then listed the industries involved in the takeover: iron and steel, basic metals, heavy engineering, heavy electrical, assembly and manufacture of motor vehicles, tractor plants, heavy and basic chemicals, petrochemicals, cement and public utilities (electricity, gas and oil refineries).

The Associated Press reported that the government was taking over the management Sunday of 20 firms with assets of at least \$200 million.

In a news conference following Mr. Bhutto's speech, the finance minister, Mubashir Hasan, said the government was also looking into the nationalization of banks and insurance companies.

Industries not taken over included cotton manufacturing, which is the largest single industrial group in the country, as well as West Pakistan's largest earner of hard currency. AP reported.

Sheikh Mujibur, whose Awami League won an overall majority in Pakistan's National Assembly elections in December, 1970, had spent nine months in prison on the orders of the previous head of state, Gen



## Marches Protest Internment

Belfast Gunmen in Car Shoot  
2 British Soldiers on Patrol

BELFAST, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Gunmen in a speeding car raked a British patrol with submachinegun fire in Belfast today, wounding two soldiers, the army said.

The two were the first army casualties of the new year in Ulster's violence, which saw 173 persons killed and more than 800 wounded in 1971.

The gunmen opened fire in the Roman Catholic area of Springfield Road, an army spokesman said, adding that one soldier had been hit in the arm and the other in the leg.

The shooting occurred shortly after seven protest marches and a two-hour rally ended without incident in Belfast. Thousands of Catholics defied a government ban to participate in the demonstrations, which protested the policy of internment suspected

Ohio Man Seized  
As Hijacker, Only  
Wanted 6 Drinks

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A thirsty airline traveler from Painesville, Ohio, ended up in jail here—facing charges of air piracy.

The FBI said that Adren Hall, 23, loudly demanded six extra drinks above the normal airline limit of two while on a United Airlines flight from Denver to Chicago and Newark, N.J., yesterday.

He told stewardesses and the pilot that he would hijack the Boeing-720 jet to Cuba if he did not get the drinks.

The pilot, Capt. N.H. Jobet, told the stewardesses to serve him and then made an unscheduled landing at Omaha's Eppley Airfield. FBI agents and local police immediately boarded the plane and took Mr. Hall into custody without a struggle.

Fletcher Thompson, special agent in charge of the FBI Omaha office, said later that Mr. Hall would be charged with air piracy.

U.S. Gives Bulletproof Vests  
To Some Asian, Latin Leaders

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Nguyen Van Thieu, the president of South Vietnam, has a bulletproof vest, supplied by the United States, to wear during public appearances.

So does Nguyen Cao Ky, his principal political rival.

Other Asian leaders whose wardrobes include a lightweight American-made protection against assassinating bullets are President Chung Hee Park of South Korea, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and King Phumiphon Aduladet of Thailand.

The bulletproof vests provided to some Asian leaders, as well as to certain unspecified heads of state in Latin America, were made by federal laboratories in Saltzburg, Pa., at the request of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Knowledgeable sources have disclosed.

Vest Weighs 3 Pounds

Weighing only about three pounds each, the vests are said to be able to withstand pointblank blasts from any known hand gun.

Defense Department sources were reluctant to say how Air Force-purchased bulletproof vests came to be furnished to certain foreign leaders.

Diplomatic sources, however, said that in recent years a number of governments have become concerned about the quality of protection afforded their leaders.

Working through U.S. ambassadors, these countries asked

IMF Allocates  
Almost \$3 Billion  
In 'Paper Gold'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The International Monetary Fund today announced its third allocation of Special Drawing Rights, also known as "paper gold," for a total of \$2.85 billion to the 112 nations participating in the fund's SDR account.

With this allocation, which went into effect on the first day of the year, the fund has almost reached its target of \$8.5 billion set in late 1968 when the paper gold system was established.

The allocation announced today was the third since Jan. 1, 1970. The first was for \$3.4 billion and the second, announced one year ago, was for nearly \$2.85 billion.

The largest allocations, amounting to almost \$2 billion, went to the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Italy, India, Australia and Belgium.

The IMF allocations are made at a rate expressed as a percentage of the quotas of participating nations on the day before the allocation. The rate of allocation was computed at 10.6 percent of the quotas.

## Iran Executes 8 Felons

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Eight convicts from Tabriz in northwest Iran were executed by an army firing squad today for murder and looting in the neighboring village of Goulanakhan. They were among 115 accused of murdering 28 villagers and attacking, looting and setting fire to Goulanakhan.



TEXAS HEX—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson joins other fans at Cotton Bowl game in Dallas in rooting for Texas Longhorns with a "Honk-em-horns" sign.

Road and Visa Fees to Berlin  
End Under New Agreement

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The first phase of a transit agreement between East and West Germany came into force yesterday with travelers from West Germany to West Berlin no longer required to pay road tolls and visa fees.

Under the agreement signed here last month, charges for the journey across East German territory are now covered in an annual lump sum of 224.9 million marks paid by the West German marks.

Six persons were arrested when soldiers intervened in fights between Catholics and Protestants in Belfast's Sailey Street, the army said. The soldiers were fired on by snipers and shot back, he said. No one was wounded.

Officials at one of the West German crossing points, Helmstedt, yesterday reported no immediate increase in the volume of traffic.

Fee Was 5 Marks

Up to yesterday, each traveler had to pay a visa fee of five marks each way, as well as a toll of five marks each way for road travel.

The new regulations are part of an overall traffic and transit agreement negotiated between the two states to fill out the four-power agreement on Berlin. The full agreement and the final Berlin settlement will not come into force until Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw are ratified by parliament later this year.

Meanwhile, East Germans and Poles crossed their frontier yesterday for the first time without passports or visas to exchange New Year visits as relaxed travel regulations came into force.

Under the new regulations, travelers need show only their identity cards when crossing the frontier and visas are no longer necessary.

An announcement last November said the same rules would apply to visits between Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

**GI Pay Rises;**  
**Buck Privates**

At \$100 Weekly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Military pay hikes that bring a buck private \$100 a week and four-star generals and admirals \$45,074 a year took effect yesterday. It was the military's third increase in 12 months.

In the case of new recruits, basic pay jumps from \$103 a month only two-and-a-half years ago to \$268 monthly, plus housing and other compensation that brings earnings to \$100 weekly.

The pay increases, part of an across-the-board, 5.5 percent raise for all federal employees, not just those in uniform, is seen by proponents of an all-volunteer Army as a step toward ending the draft.

President Nixon, though opposed to the latest raise on grounds that it conflicts with his new economic policy, has pledged to work toward "zero draft calls."

**U.S. Raids Protested  
By Soviet Workers**

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Workers throughout the Soviet Union have been holding protest meetings against the U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam, Tass, the Soviet press agency, said yesterday.

Resolutions condemning the five days of bombing were being adopted by workers in factories, railway depots, colleges and collective farms, Tass said.

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Page 4—Monday, January 3, 1972 \*

## America and India

Like the weary charwomen who spend New Year's Day sweeping up the battered paper hats of New Year's Eve, one of the primary obligations of statesmen in 1972 will be to clear up the detritus of 1971. Among the tasks—albeit not the most urgent, perhaps—is that of finding some realistic basis for good relations between the United States and India.

The obstacles to understanding are mostly rhetorical. The United States officially refused to condemn Pakistan for the tragedy of Bangladesh; it did condemn India for its brusque intervention there. But American silences and words were completely ineffective on Pakistan's behalf, whereas the Soviet alliance and Soviet vetoes did accomplish a good deal for India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has made American recognition of Bangladesh a condition for renewed friendship. That recognition will doubtless come—but not until there is some kind of government, which can be seen with the naked eye. And events in both India and Pakistan will have a powerful effect on Bangladesh's international position. Meanwhile, there is a considerable amount of history behind the frequent misunderstandings that have marred Indo-American relations.

Part of this lies in a strong emotional attraction for India on the part of many Americans and a reaction that is not too difficult to appreciate on the part of others in the conduct of Indo-American diplomacy.

## Moral Aftermath

The question of amnesty for the many young men who have avoided military service or deserted in recent years is properly part of the moral aftermath of the Vietnam war. The first difficulty in this tangled ethical problem is that the war has not ended. Although draft calls are temporarily suspended and casualties greatly reduced, each week a few American soldiers are still killed in Vietnam, scores are wounded and thousands run the risk of military combat if the enemy should choose to go on the offensive.

Under these circumstances it is premature to decide the amnesty question. There would be practical difficulties as well as logical absurdity in continuing the military draft—however small—while simultaneously absolving those who had defied the draft. But it is not too early for public discussion to begin and for Congress to take preparatory action on a problem which must eventually be faced.

Several different human situations have gone into the making of this problem. There are young men who refused to register for the draft. There are those who registered, sought but were denied exemption as conscientious objectors and then refused to enter the armed forces. Others were inducted and then deserted, some almost immediately and others only after experiencing combat in Vietnam.

Social class is also an element. Most draft resisters and would-be conscientious objectors are college-educated, middle-class youths. Deserters tend to be less well educated and more apt to act on their direct military experience, rather than on an understanding of their abstract rights. That factor needs weight in deciding their cases.

The timing of an individual's resistance, flight into exile or desertion could also influence judgment of his decision. Did it show more moral courage to resist service in 1965-66 when the Vietnam war still commanded wide popular support? Or does the marked withdrawal of support for the war in the

Admittedly, there are those in the United States who found it easier to talk to Pakistanis speaking the language of Sandhurst than to Indians with the accent of the London School of Economics. But there are others who found it difficult to regard India as wholly peace-loving after Kashmir and Goa, and who could not quite grasp the contradictions of Prime Minister Nehru's Chinese policy between Bandung and the frontier war. They find it equally confusing to grasp the "reality" of Mrs. Gandhi's phrase, of India's nonaligned alliance with the Soviet Union.

A good deal of this kind of sentiment doubtless entered into the official American attitude toward the Indo-Pakistani war. It would have been better if it had not found quite such eloquent expression as leaked into the press because its only result was to make Indians angry and leave Pakistanis unsatisfied. At best it may have had some effect in causing India to stop its war after conquering East Pakistan—but this is dubious.

Nevertheless, India has little concrete to allege against the United States, and, in an exchange of moral sentiments, Mrs. Gandhi needs no support against President Nixon. If both governments will simply recognize that they can do little to harm the other at any vital point, and can conceivably, do some good in concert, there should be fewer shattered illusions and more common sense in the conduct of Indo-American diplomacy.

Two years tend to legitimize the action of more recent resisters?

To do justice in any complicated human situation means to recognize nuances and make reasonable distinctions. Congress could hardly frame a comprehensive law taking account of the legal and human complexities of resistance to service in Vietnam. It would be more constructive for Congress to establish an amnesty review board which would study the problem and have the power to adjudicate individual cases once the war ended. Such a board could cut across jurisdictional lines between the military code and the criminal law.

It could not only examine the cases of individuals now in Canada or Sweden or awaiting military or civilian trial in the United States but also review the penalties meted out to those convicted in the past. It would be manifestly unfair to free one individual in 1972 for the same offense for which someone convicted in 1971 was still serving a prison term. Depending on individual circumstances, the board could determine whether to require a period of civilian service and specify varying terms of such service.

In short, Congress ought to make a grant of power to an independent agency to work on this problem. It cannot be disposed of by a simple answer. The resisters, exiles and deserters cannot realistically expect to be welcomed back as moral heroes, regardless of how they and their sympathizers view the moral quality of their action. At the same time, in many instances punitive action would not be justified; from society's viewpoint it might even be self-defeating.

Nothing is gained by contrasting any of the living with the nation's honored war dead. As John Kennedy once observed in discussing the inequities of military service, "life is unfair." This tragic truth has to be in the forefront of the nation's mind as it seeks to diminish antagonisms and reconcile differences. Let all the wounds of war be healed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Beyond 'Limited' Wars

The Indo-Pakistan war has left the UN, and in particular the Security Council, with their reputations at lower ebb than ever before.

The Charter concept that the permanent members of the Security Council have a common interest in preventing wars has, however, not lost validity. After all, it is only when the fighting is over that the courtesy title "limited," can with safety be applied to them. Roles are now reversed. Whereas, in the first two decades after 1945, the Third World tended to look with shocked disapproval at the warlike posturings of the great powers, today it is the larger powers which watch with increasing nervousness

the military preparations of the Third World.

The most cursory view of the world must disclose a fearsome list of territorial and other grievances which governments, given a chance, would in a pre-atomic age have been prepared to risk pressing to the threshold of war. If the impression grows that the threshold need not really be regarded with too much trepidation, it can only be a question of time before some country presses its luck too far. Then either nuclear weapons would be used or a concert of great powers would dictate its own solution to the smaller ones. The two climaxes might well be simultaneous.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

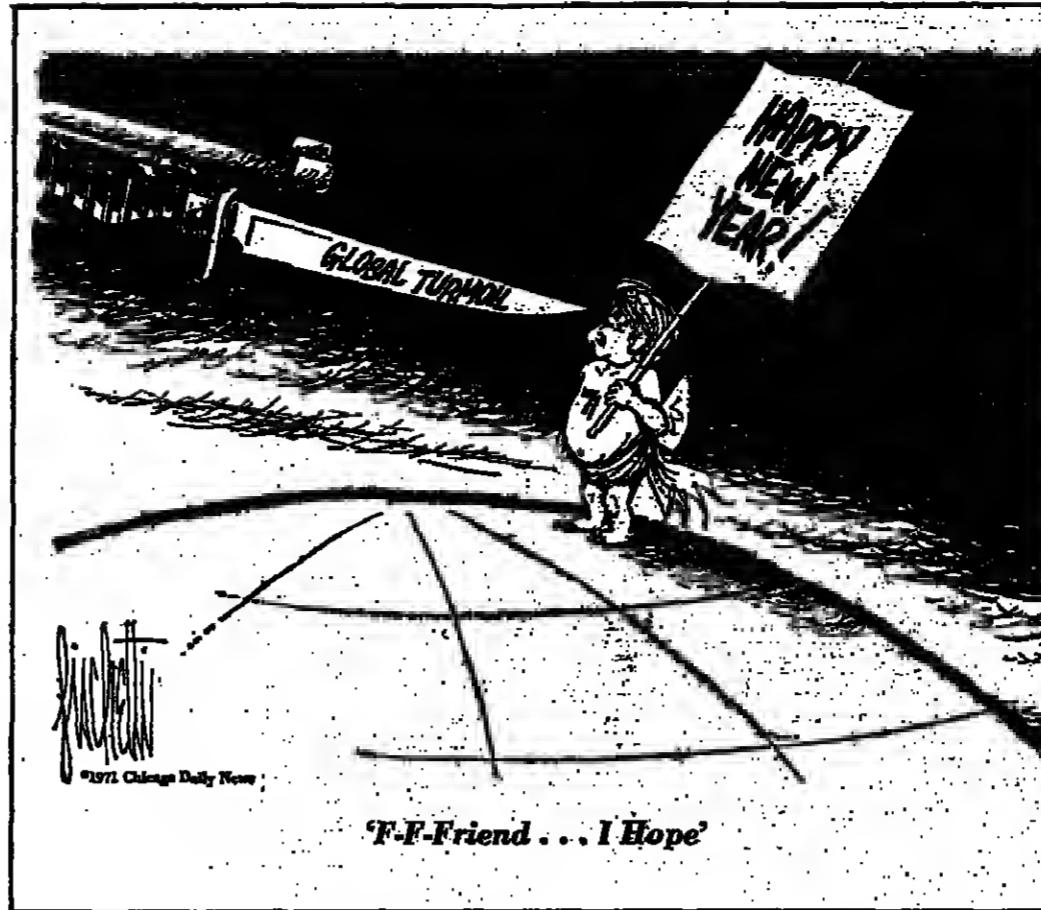
January 3, 1897

PARIS—With the new year, the question of Centigrade versus Fahrenheit is again coming to the forefront, even in the pages of the Herald. One reader feels "that whatever sentimental or practical reasons there may be for keeping the complicated and bewildering Fahrenheit system for the weights and measures, there is certainly no reason under the sun why we keep this absurd system for our thermometers."

### Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1922

BOSTON—Although the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has declared that a working girl can live on food costing seventy-five cents a day and pay her rent, board, carfare, laundry, buy her clothes and pay incidental expenses on \$12 a week, this has been proved fallacious. Three prominent Boston social workers tried the regime and soon broke down, and their physicians ordered them to return to their regular diet.



## 1972: The First Candidate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In normal years, we celebrate the first New Year's baby after midnight but in election years in America we note the arrival of the first presidential candidate. Pray let me then, for Big Ed Muskie of Maine, newest candidate of the

handicaps. He is being advised privately by two of the best professionals in the business, Clark Clifford, secretary of defense under President Johnson, and James Rowe, a lovely guy and another Johnson man, who had enough loyalty and guts to tell LBJ the truth about the Vietnam war.

It is significant that these two men are advising Muskie, rather than Humphrey or Kennedy, and sometimes admiring him in different ways. For example, Clifford thinks Muskie should emphasize the Vietnam war issue, and Rowe thinks Vietnam is either not going to be a major issue, or, if it is, will help Mr. Nixon and not Mr. Muskie. The senator from Maine is thinking about this.

Like any newcomer, he is subject to the elements of accident and caprice, and he could easily be destroyed in the struggle, but these being the days of prophecy, the guess here is that he will not only be the Democratic presidential nominee, but that he will be a much more formidable challenger for the presidency than most folks now seem to believe.

His greatest asset is that he is a fair, intelligent, compassionate and candid man. His character was not formed by politics but by austerity, religion and the law, long before he stumbled into the political pit, and maybe this makes him too rigid, but after almost eight years of manipulative White House politics by Presidents Johnson and Nixon, it could be that the American people are ready for some plain dealing and straight talking. And this, rather than the war or the economy, could be the decisive political issue of 1972.

It is interesting, incidentally, that some of Mr. Nixon's principal political advisers insist that Sen. Edward Kennedy and not Sen. Muskie will be the Democratic nominee, and there is something about the way they insist on Kennedy that makes one think that they actually prefer him as the Democrat least able to challenge Mr. Nixon on the integrity of his policies.

Accordingly, if you want to know where Muskie has been these last few months, and why he has not been commanding the headlines, the answer is that he has been listening and waiting. The explanation of Muskie's comparative silence is that he thinks the country's problems are complicated. It makes him hesitate, which is a good quality in a President but an irritating quality in a candidate.

Also, in these past few months, when the reporters and the pollsters have been measuring his progress, he has been working on problems abroad and city problems at home, where he has had comparatively little experience, and building a political organization in the states and raising funds for political advertising before making any formal announcement of his candidacy.

These foundations are vital to any campaign. The candidate has to be clear in his mind about policy, strategy and tactics before he announces and commits himself to a program. He has to talk out his problems with his wife and children before he submits them to the battle. All this is what Muskie has been going through very quietly over the last few months, and now he is ready to move.

Second Asset

Sen. Muskie's second asset is that nobody is really mad at him. He has a better chance than any of the other Democratic candidates to hold the ambitious and pugnacious fragments of his party together after the family bloodletting of the primaries, and to avoid a third-party candidate on the Democratic left, who, with George Wallace on the right, could easily splinter the old Roosevelt Democratic coalition and assure the reelection of President Nixon.

On the other hand, the senator from Maine has some obvious

toward the presidency, calculating the problems and the finances, putting their wives and children through the tiresome receptions, the violent demonstrations, the endless political muddles, and phone calls in the night, one wonders why they do it.

Muskie, having waited and studied and wondered, is now committing himself, and it will be interesting to see how he deals with the unpredictable pressures of the campaign. Maybe he will fail in the process, as John Mitchell seems to feel, but this is the justification of our violent political campaigning in America.

They put the candidates under pressure—almost unendurable pressure, certainly under unpredictable pressure—and in the process, a man's knowledge, patience and character are tested.

Nobody can be sure how Muskie will measure up, but there is something about him, something quiet, plain and straightforward that commands respect and gives him a chance to come out on top after what is bound to be a difficult and even violent struggle.

Still only 43 (the same age as John F. Kennedy when he entered the White House), Muskie has attended the University of California, where he graduated with honors in political science in 1950. According to some accounts, he ran into racial hostility he never forgot, a common experience for many Asian leaders who have studied in America.

### Foreign Minister

Shutto was and is rich, well educated, with a master's degree in jurisprudence from Britain's Clare College. He served in and later headed his country's delegation at the UN, held several cabinet posts and was foreign minister from 1963 to 1966. In the elections a year ago that produced an overwhelming majority for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's party in East Pakistan, Shutto's own party was the chief winner in the West. He has had a considerable following but not until the army had been defeated by India could he overcome his lack of military backing and rise to power.

Shutto's major problem in Washington was that he was still only 43 (the same age as John F. Kennedy when he entered the White House). Shutto has attended the University of California, where he graduated with honors in political science in 1950. According to some accounts, he ran into racial hostility he never forgot, a common experience for many Asian leaders who have studied in America.

### Clever Man

In retrospect, then, it can be argued that Shutto has been a rather clever man. Some here think that perhaps the long held opinion of him as chiefly anti-American was oversimplified. But the essence of any new assessment of Shutto will of course depend on what he now does. He hopes to salvage some East-West relationship and perhaps it is possible. Much will depend on who rules the East.

There is some Washington speculation now that there will be a clandestine Sino-Soviet clash within Bangladesh, the East. The guess is that the Soviet Union will back the more conservative pro-Indian elements with China working to increase the influence of the radical pro-Peking forces, while at the same time backing Shutto's claim that there is still one Pakistan, East and West.

As a Moslem, Shutto believes in kismet, the hand of fate. Perhaps that is as good an anchor as any for him—and Pakistan—at the moment.

## The New U.S. Asia Policy: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The new United States Asian policy focuses directly upon relations with China and clearly expects that as a consequence of this emphasis settlement of the Vietnam war can ultimately be arranged. The search for accommodation with Peking began three years ago and will be dramatized next month by President Nixon's visit.

Two significant developments can be related to this policy. The first is expression of unqualified American support for Pakistan against India during their recent war. The second is resumption of bombing to North Vietnam and U.S. postponement of scheduled sessions of the Paris peace negotiations.

The Kremlin suspects a basic realignment in U.S. policy, although most of the world seems unaware of fundamental change. Nixon has tended to encourage such unawareness by arranging to visit Moscow later this year for conversations with Brezhnev. But Peking is what really counts.

The India-Pakistan fight un-

civilized has every reason to expect bases facilities at major Indian ports.

India was already slipping under Soviet influence when Nixon entered the White House; Pakistan, our formal ally, was likewise slipping commensurately under Chinese influence as part of the power contest between Moscow and Peking. Thus Washington, when forced to choose a diplomatic stance after war broke out on the subcontinent, had to favor one or the other Communist camp unless it chose strict neutrality.

Nationality would have cost the U.S.A. influence in both India and Pakistan. A pro-India posture would have abandoned any role in Pakistan, damaging improved relations with China, and still leave Uncle Sam second fiddle in India. A pro-Pakistani posture would have destroyed the remnants of our position in India, perhaps recapturing some role in Pakistan, but certainly would improve chances of Nixon's project to gain friendship in Peking.

The President chose the last option and went all out. The short-range reaction was negative. There was bitter criticism by liberal intellectuals who have traditionally sympathized with India since Nehru's days and who have been reluctant to identify themselves with almost anything done in Asia by any American government since Hiroshima.

The new U.S. policy has so far produced something tantamount to a reversal of old alignments on the world's most populous continent. Russia has gained the upper hand in India, which the United States had sought to set up as democracy's counterpoise to Communist China. And the U.S. seems to be gaining influence in Communist China.

Peking and Washington are obviously not pals but they really acknowledge parallel interests. It is notable that since resumption of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam and U.S. refusal to meet Vietnamese Communist negotiators here, until the latter are ready to deal, no Chinese vigorous objection has been heard—according to Peking standards of invective.

At the time Nehru believed the United States and its allies held naval dominance; but this is no longer true. Nehru was thinking of the Suez Canal, India's short maritime link to the West, and the Indian Ocean and its approaches, which clearly not penetrated by Soviet vessels.

Things have changed. The U.S.S.R. is now Egypt's firm supporter, if not formal ally, and thereby stands to have a special role in Suez once the waterway is reopened. The Soviet Mediterranean fleet is strong.

In the Indian Ocean it is, if not strong, at least more powerful than Anglo-American squadrons.

Moreover, since wholeheartedly backing India, which won the war with Pakistan, Moscow

JOEL CANG.

London.

### Soused

So this is science, is it—plying innocent little pigs with liquor? (CIT, Dec. 20.) All I prove, it seems to me, is that any creature, man or beast, that drinks too much ends up by making a hog of itself. As for that inspired little pun standing on his hind legs and begging for more alcohol—"boy, that's a ham actor if I ever saw one!" What really irritates me, though, is that professor at the University of Michigan wasting a lot of good liquor on a bunch of pigs. I've got one word for him: Swine! The next thing he'll be telling us is that you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

IRISORE ARIC.

Frankfurt.

### In a Name

In Irving Marber's interesting article on Paris streets and Sterns (CIT, Dec. 20) I believe that it is Sterns who is correct in naming the street St. Andrews de Arcs. Aside from the anglicization of André and dropping the "e" he gave it its old name which was based on the bowmen who may have lived there in ancient times. It is due to a resemblance in pronunciation that it became "Arts" as we know it today.

HENRY CADENCE.

Paris.

## Histrionics Mask Shrewdness

### Bhutto the Enigmatic

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON There is a breed of Asian political leaders that almost automatically seems to infuriate many Westerners. India's Krishna Menon was one, Indonesia's Subandrio another and Pakistan's Zulfikar Ali Bhutto a third. The first two are out of power today but Bhutto is the new leader of Pakistan.

My own experiences with Bhutto in Pakistan's Foreign ministry to the 1960s were edgy if not worse. It was always difficult to get a sense of what the man really was up to, aside from what he said in his rapid English. Those in the United States who recently saw him televised performance at the United Nations and later at a Washington press conference are more likely to read him as mercurial than as solid statesman.

What Bhutto favored, and what the opening to China represented, was an effort to break from non-productive dependence on the United States, especially on the Kashmir issue. The Sino-Soviet rapprochement helped make possible the opening to China since Peking was looking for counters to both Moscow and New Delhi. Bhutto once pointed to the effective use of such power-politics tactics by Sukarno and Nasser and complained that "up to this time we have regarded ourselves like, let us say without disrespect, some sort of Nicaragua or Guatemala."

### Clever Man

In retrospect, then, it can be argued that Bhutto has been

# Maurice Chevalier Is Dead At 83; Ailing Since Dec. 13

(Continued from Page 1)

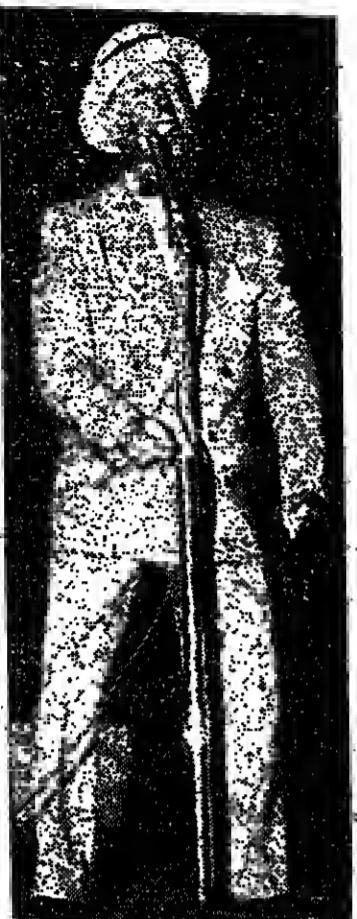
believe in bringing to the people the encouragement of living; and I think I am lasting so long in the interest of the people through something that comes out of my personality and out of my work, which is just to be sort of a sunshine person, see?"

"The secret of success," Maurice Chevalier once said, "is to instill." "I don't understand how those young people do it," he added, referring to such pop idols as Johnny Hallyday. "They are so evening, they give everything they've got. The reason why I could have such a long career is that I always had some reserve."

Asked what his favorite dish was, he said gently: "My dear child, having been poor for a long time, my favorite dish will always be steak and pommes frites."

At his best in songs and skits, in which his joie de vivre and luminous personality bedazzled him, Mr. Chevalier was only somewhat less renowned as a motion picture actor. In the 1930s, he starred at \$20,000 a week in such Hollywood romantic classics as "The Love Parade" and "The Merry Widow," which were directed by Ernst Lubitsch. In these he was the gay, sophisticated and irresistible lover, the leading man to such period actresses as Jeanette MacDonald, Claudette Colbert and Evelyn Brent.

10-Year Hiatus



AP

On stage in Paris 1935.

There was a 10-year hiatus in his film career that ended with the French movie "Le Silence Est D'Or" in 1947, which won the grand prize at the Brussels World Film Festival that year. His comeback in American films—now as a dramatic and character actor—came in 1957 in "Love in the Afternoon." And playing with Leslie Caron in 1962, he stole the show as the aging ladies' man in "Gigi," a film that added the song "Thank Heaven for Little Girls" to his repertory. His performance won him an honorary Oscar. There followed character roles in "Can-Can," "Fanny," "Jessica" and "The Castaways," that gained him additional acclaim.

In all, Mr. Chevalier appeared in 40 films, the first released in 1914, and achieved an international reputation. He was a hard and self-centered worker. "I could never say that working with him was anything more than agreeable," Miss MacDonald remarked of their association. "All he cared about was his career and his mother."

Once when Mr. Chevalier was in Hollywood he was a house guest of Mary Pickford. "She would go out on the lawn every day with her straw hat and rehearse his entire music-hall act," the actress recalled. "He leaves nothing to chance."

Although he made a lot of money in the movies and reached a world audience through them, Mr. Chevalier's métier was the revue and the one-man show. In these he mesmerized his listeners, who were transfixed by his long underlip, his dancing eyes and his rough-and-ready smile. Americans and English audiences might suspect that his fractured English was a shade too carefully preserved and that his accent was too perfect. But such skepticism melted before his warmth. Indeed, his appeal was so irresistible that he once got the august Charles de Gaulle to join him at a charity ball, in a refrain of "Ma Pommie."

As a singer, Mr. Chevalier was no great shakes. He could carry an uncomplicated tune, phrase a line and be at the proper time, but that was about all. By unending practice he converted his vocal deficiencies into assets.

"Thank God, it was my good luck not to have any voice," he said. "If I had, I would have tried to be a singer who sings ballads in a voice like a velvet fog, but since I am barely able to half-talk and half-sing a song, it made me look for something to make me different from a hundred other crooners who are neither good nor bad. If I had had any voice, I would have been content to rest on my voice and learn nothing else. Since I had no voice, I had to find something that would hold the interest of the public."

"Any third-rate chanteur de charme has a better voice than I," he said on another occasion. "But they sing from the throat while I sing from the heart."

Mr. Chevalier's handling of a song and the songs themselves contributed to the spell he cast on the stage or in supper clubs. A favorite was "Ma Louise," written for him in the 1920s. Another was "Ca Va, Ca Va," which he wrote for himself in the 1940s. Still another was "Valentine." It is the story of

CARMEL, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Larry Barretto, 61, novelist and former war correspondent, died Thursday.

Mr. Barretto was concerned in much of his fiction with the man of goodwill who seeks spiritual peace in a world of strife. In "Great Light" published in 1947, he advanced the thesis that "the familiar world is not the real world and it is not absolute."

"Behind it is another world of the spirit, and we shall find it by creating it a little here, a little there," he wrote.

For the book he drew on his experiences of the world wars and passed judgment on his generation, which, if not scathing, was at least scathing of the subtleties in fashion.

In World War I he served as an Army ambulance driver in France and Belgium, and was awarded a Croix de Guerre.

His first novel, "A Conqueror Passes," published in 1925, was among the first books to tell the story of the returned soldiers. "To Babylon," "Walls of Glass" and "Old Enchantment" followed.

In 1938 he wrote the autobiographical novel, "Horses in the Sky." In the thirties he wrote four more novels, including "Three Roads From Paradise," which contrasted the changing

was 15, he began to play in the boulevard revues as a singing comedian. He was billed as "Le Petit Jesus" ("The Wonder Boy") and he started to make an impression. "Records and radio and movies did not exist at that time," he later said of those gauntlet days. "It took years of traveling and playing to a few hundred people a night to build a reputation."

**Big Break in 1909**

Mr. Chevalier's big break came in 1909 when he was 21. He was hired by the Folies-Bergère to be the legendary Mistinguett's partner in a revue. Mistinguett began life as a flower girl and achieved fame on account of her pungent personality, her slender, sleek and sexy legs and a song called "Mon Homme." When Mr. Chevalier met her, she was 36 and at the top of her career.

The two did something called "The Flooring Walk," in which they rolled themselves up in a carpet, fell to the stage, rose and unrolled. One evening early on in the revue's run, they were a little slower than usual in unrolling, and they emerged from the tapistry in love.

"She was very attractive and I loved her madly," Mr. Chevalier said later of their liaison. "People have said that she made me a star. That is not true. I was already a star of the younger generation. However, I learned much from her because she was a great artist. She also brought me the deepest and biggest love a man can have."

Called up for compulsory military duty in late 1913, Mr. Chevalier was at Meulan when World War I broke out. In the German invasion, he was hit in the right lung by shrapnel and captured. After 26 months in a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany, during which he learned English from a fellow inmate, he was released in a prisoner exchange and went home to Mistinguett and to a Croix de Guerre.

Overcoming his lung wound, he played at the Olympia in Paris, returned to the Folies-Bergère and appeared at the Théâtre Fémina and the Casino de Paris. After his first trip to London in 1919, he starred a dress suit, top hat and white gloves to accentuate his new smoothness and a singer and comedian.

"Then one day in London I saw a young fellow in a tuxedo and a straw hat," he later recalled. "He looked so smart that I thought, 'I do not need to look farther. This is my hat. It's a man's hat. It's a gay hat.' It's the hat to go with a tuxedo. From that moment I was never without a straw boater if I could help it, even when those hats went out of fashion."

**Back in Paris**

Back in Paris he played in a musical, did a further stint at the Folies-Bergère with Mistinguett, then appeared in a song-and-dance revue with Yvonne Valélie. To whom he was subsequently married for about ten years. After doing the lead in the operetta "Ode," Mr. Chevalier was brought to the United States by Charles B. Dillingham, the New York producer, but he was too frightened or too wedded to perform and was released from his contract.

His first working visit to the United States was in 1923, and in the following seven years he made 12 films. This film debut ended in 1935 when Irving Thalberg, the producer, wanted to give Grace Moore top billing in a Chevalier picture. "I told Thalberg I had never been second on any bill since I was 20. I left for Paris. It was the end of my American movie career."

Between pictures, however, he had made his New York debut at the New Amsterdam Roof Garden and played the Fulton Theater. His song repertory even then captivated New Yorkers.

Back in Paris, Mr. Chevalier was again a hit in the music hall. He entertained King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on their state visit to France in 1938 and was decorated as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. By 1940, when World War II em-

## Obituaries:

## Barretto, Novelist, Ex-War Correspondent

relations between men and women as evinced in three generations of a New York family. He also wrote a popular travel book, "Bright Mexico."

In 1940 he published "Journey Through Time," a fictional view of the gap between the generation in World War I and the one that was to go through World War II.

In World War II Mr. Barretto served as an enlistment officer for the American Field Service and as a correspondent in both the Caribbean and China-Burma-India theater.

Dorothy Comingore

STONINGTON, Conn., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Actress Dorothy Comingore, 58, the leading lady in Orson Welles' film classic "Citizen Kane," died here Thursday.

She played "Susan Alexander" in Mr. Welles' film about a newspaper publisher in 1941. Her other movies included "The Big Night" in 1952 and "Any Number Can Play" in 1951.

James F. Stevens

SEATTLE, Jan. 2 (AP)—James F. Stevens, 78, who popularized the tales of Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox while working in an Oregon logging camp, died here Thursday.

The first of Mr. Stevens' books

chevalier dans l'hygiène  
j'suis hygiénique, avoue tout!



EPA

Maurice Chevalier in one of his earliest performances.

traveled France, he was the friend of Nita Raya, a young actress. Feared Nazi persecution because Miss Raya was Jewish, the couple moved to Mr. Chevalier's villa at Cannes in the Free French Zone.

His conduct during the war suggested a degree of a collaboration with the Nazis, as is the recent documentary film, "Le Chagrin et la Plâtre," demonstrated.

In it, he can be seen and heard in a sequence in which he defended his performance during the Nazi occupation.

He conceded that he never sang for the Germans, never in Germany and only before German-held French prisoners. The incidents were investigated at the time,

and his collaboration was deemed not serious enough to merit special punishment. He returned to the Paris stage without any noticeable decline in his popularity.

After touring Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, Mr. Chevalier brought his one-man show to New York in 1947. Critical acclaim was undiminished, and he toured the United States and Canada for almost a year.

Mr. Chevalier planned to return to the United States in 1951, but he was refused a visa because he had signed the Stockholm Appeal, a plea against the use of thermonuclear weapons. On the ground that Communists had been energetic in circulating the appeal, the State Department adjudged the entertainer potentially dangerous to the security of the United States. The matter was considered of such moment at the time that Secretary of State Dean Acheson sought to justify the visa ban. The barrier was not lifted until 1954, despite Mr. Chevalier's protest that he had signed the appeal out of a sense of humanity.

After that, he was in the country several times, either to make films or to play theater and club dates. He also appeared on a number of television shows, none of lasting note.

Off stage Mr. Chevalier lived a relatively quiet and unostentatious life. In his early years, he liked to box and sparred from time to time with Georges Carpenter, the French pugilist and a close friend. He kept his figure in trim with calisthenics and by playing golf. With advancing years he also practiced moderation.

"Until the age of 50," he remarked to a friend, "I lived from the belt down to the heels; since then I have oriented myself toward the part that lies between the belt and the head."

## Occasional Record

In the last couple of years, he also occasionally put out a record containing a few new songs. He could occasionally be seen at an opening night, theater or movie. And he would attend the major horse racing events, striking people by his impeccable dress, looking jaunty and fit as ever.

Mr. Chevalier's egocentrism was not, however, so overpowering as it might have seemed. A few years ago a film publicity writer had occasion to drive from Marseilles to Paris with him. For much of the distance Mr. Chevalier enthralled his guest with a nonstop song recital, and the writer was completely charmed.

And Mr. Chevalier was doing what he liked best—entertaining. It was this characteristic that led Jean Cocteau to call him "le grand sympathique."

## ALDEN WHITMAN

—ALDEN WHITMAN

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI)—A Liberian freighter, the Golar Arrow, removed 20 crewmen from the disabled Dutch freighter Dordrecht today 320 miles off the tip of the Baja California peninsula.

This respected, influential institution has a staff of only 32 and an annual budget of \$300,000. Its home is the fourth floor of a handsome Georgian house on Adam Street, off the Strand in London.

The office, modest to the point of austerity, has that vaguely amateur atmosphere associated with Britain's Secret Intelligence Service known to its members as "the old firm." Despite this superficial similarity, which has encouraged romantics to see a connection, there is no link between the two organizations.

The institute nowadays is largely self-supporting. The sale of its publications brings in \$25,000 a year. The Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, other American, Canadian, British and European foundations and industries contribute the remainder.

The institute today is more involved in Asian than European security problems. Of its eight resident associates, three are from Japan, Korea and India.

The organization is international in its membership, staff and governing council and independent of governments. Basically it is concerned with strategic questions, not simply in the military sense, but with the moral and political implications

## Mauro Scoccimarro

ROME, Jan. 2 (AP)—Senator Mauro Scoccimarro, 68, a founder and leader of the Italian Communist party, died at his home here last night.

Mr. Scoccimarro favored Moscow's policy of coexistence with the West.

He spent 16 years in prison under the Mussolini regime, and was a minister in two of Italy's first postwar governments.

## Eduardo Zamalloa

Buenos Aires, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. Eduardo Zamalloa, 98, a well-known Spanish novelist, died here yesterday.

He sided with the republican government in the Spanish civil war and left in 1939 after the Franco victory. He had lived here since 1946.

The best-known of his more than 50 novels are "Punta Negro," "El Seductor," "Duelo a Muerte," "Memorias de una Cortesana," "Los Vivos, Muertos," and "La Opinión Ajena."

Lillian J. Gilbreth

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. Lillian Moller Gilbreth, 93, an industrial engineer, who was the mother of the family in the book and movie "Cheaper by the Dozen," died here yesterday.

A pioneer in the field of time-

and-motion studies, Dr. Gilbreth applied many of her concepts of

## Pontiff Asks World Peace With Justice

### New Year's Address At Boys Town

BOYS TOWN, Italy, Jan. 2 (AP)—Pope Paul VI called yesterday for a peace that goes beyond the mere absence of war. He said that the world needed "a new justice" that treats every man as a person and gives every man a better deal.

"There can be no peace without a new justice," the Pontiff told churchmen, civil officials and the youth who live in this American-founded Boys Town just outside Rome.

At the Vatican afterward, the 74-year-old Pope continued to mark the "fifth world day of peace," which he had proclaimed Jan. 1, in a short speech from his window overlooking St. Peter's Square.

The world, he said, "leaves us sad and fearful over conflicts that still today assail whole nations and over others that threaten in even graver and more terrible forms."

"Peace must become... a way of thinking and living, for all humanity," he declared.

Pope Paul told his Boys Town audience that true order resulted from "true order." In this order, he explained, "every man has his dignity, an intact dignity."

"It matters not whether he is little or great, poor or rich, white or black."

"Every man has his rights and duties because of which he deserves to be treated as a person... We go further: the weaker, the poorer, the more suffering, the more defenseless, even the lower a man has fallen, the more he deserves to be assisted, raised up, cared for and honored."

"This is where justice is, where

## Italian Bill Would Aid Press With \$160 Million Annually

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The government today sent a bill to parliament that would make \$160 million available annually in state funds to Italy's ailing news-paper and magazine industry.

The nation's 75 daily newspapers—none of which is reported to have made a profit in 1971—are

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Weekly Over-the-counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with net price change from the previous week's last bid and the actual supply by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transaction representative interdealer prices of which these may not have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Stocks supplied by NASD.

Net High Low Last Chg

	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Bennett's Rvw	266	9	724	+54	+14	202	194	196	+2	+2	180	15	162	+10	+4	189	15	162	+10	+4	189	15	162	+10	+4
Bassett Corp	125	9	254	+54	+14	254	25	254	+2	+2	223	24	254	+2	+2	223	24	254	+2	+2	223	24	254	+2	+2
Bassett Furn	56	9	254	+54	+14	254	25	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2
Bassett Inter	55	9	254	+54	+14	254	25	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2
Baxter Ind	105	9	254	+54	+14	254	25	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2
Baxford Int'l	25	9	254	+54	+14	254	25	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2
Baylor Corp	30	9	254	+54	+14	254	25	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2	202	23	254	+2	+2
Baylor Corp	181	14	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bekins Co	40	14	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bekins Mfg	75	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	75	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1
Bellakap Mfg	16	16	152	+14	+14	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15	152	+1	+1	152	15			

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 7

**Eurobonds**

**Market Ends 1971 on Buoyant Note And Optimism for the New Year.**

By John Urquhart

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Eurobond market has buoyantly closed out 1971 and turned toward 1972 with general expectations of a further advance in straight debt bond prices in early January.

The market is in its usual year-end state of "new year euphoria," one secondary market dealer said. If it goes true to past form, he said, prices should go "pretty well" next week.

Another secondary market dealer agreed, saying that the general expectation is for a further price gain in straight debt bond prices early in the new year.

Bondtrades' index of long-term Eurobond prices closed the year Friday at \$425, up from \$426 the previous Friday. Its index of convertible bond prices closed at 116.68, up from 115.46.

Business was comparatively quiet Friday, with many Eurobond offices closed for a New Year holiday. But dealers said that prices were maintaining their firm underpinnings in the small amount of business being transacted.

Much of the confidence about prospects for firm January bond prices stemmed from the view that interest rates on the Euro-dollar money market will continue, for some time at least, to be at an attractive level for those who borrow Eurodollars to finance their purchases of Eurobonds.

With the prospect of continuing firm prices and strong demand, the dealers said they expect a steady flow of new issues to be offered in the coming weeks.

If there are not too many new issues, one dealer said the market would probably accept, before too long, a new dollar obligation with a coupon of 7 percent from a borrower with a top credit rating.

Another dealer also said he expects to see a new dollar issue

with a coupon of 7 percent "early this year, but not immediately."

He said he believes some prospective U.S. corporate borrowers, with top credit ratings, may be waiting for the opportunity to make a 7 percent offering.

The lowest coupon on a new issue for many months was 7 1/2 percent on a \$4 million, 15-year offering by Transocean Gulf Oil Co., a unit of Gulf Oil Corp. The issue was priced at par Thursday.

Dealers said the Gulf issue went very well and they said the initial response has been favorable to a planned offering by Shell International Finance N. V. also with a probable coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

One dealer said rumors were circulating that the coupon on the Shell issue, which was announced Wednesday, might be reduced to 7 1/4 percent, a move which he said would be inadvertent.

The dealer noted that only last month Shell International raised \$80 million on the Eurobond market with a 15-year issue with an 8 percent coupon and priced at par. The pending 15-year Shell offering involves \$70 million.

Another pending issue announced last week is a 15-year, \$15-million offering by British Insulated Callender's Cables Finance N.V. (BICFC).

The issue's underwriters said the probable coupon for it is 8 percent, which one secondary market dealer said is "about right" for a company of BICFC's standing.

The \$15-million issue floated by Refineria de Petróles del Norte (Petronor) of Spain was oversubscribed, its manager, Credit Lyonnais, reported.

The coupon was reduced to 5 1/2 percent from a proposed 5 3/4 percent and the issue priced at 95.

**Economic Indicators****WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	Dec. 23	Dec. 19	Dec. 27
Commodity Index.....	107.3	107.1	106.2
Currency in circ.....	\$51,242,000	\$50,242,000	\$49,807,000
Total loans.....	\$84,24,000	\$84,124,000	\$83,474,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	1,948,000	2,028,000	2,267,000
Auto production.....	142,142	142,142	142,142
Dairy oil prod. (bbls).....	9,256,000	9,256,000	9,256,000
Freight car loadings.....	415,717	478,235	381,525
"Elec. Inv. Inv.".....	31,063,000	32,047,000	28,985,000
Business failures.....	N.A.	152	178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

**MONTHLY COMPARISONS**

	Nov.	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	\$8,204,000	\$8,065,000	78,741,000
Unemployed.....	4,815,000	4,570,000	4,807,000
"Money supply".....	\$227,100,000	\$227,400,000	\$212,100,000
Industrial production.....	187.0	186.8	186.6
"Personal income".....	\$376,000,000	\$372,500,000	\$315,700,000
Oct. Prior Month	1970	1970	1970
"Exports".....	\$3,133,700	\$2,768,900	\$2,665,400
"Imports".....	\$3,360,000	\$3,513,100	\$3,285,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	122.6	122.4	118.1
Construction contract.....	137	134	115
"Mkt. Inventories".....	\$104,579,000	\$106,265,000	\$106,232,000

\*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on the Federal Reserve Board's definition of M1. Construction contracts are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Terms of the first Asian dollar bond issue for Development Bank of Singapore, were also set in Singapore. The \$10-million issue, with an 8 1/2 percent coupon, would be priced at par, the bank said.

Surveying prospects for 1972 as a whole, dealers said the Eurobond market may undergo some considerable changes, particularly if the U.S. government removes some of the U.S. capital controls that helped to foster the market.

Early last week a report by

the Council on International Economic Policy, a White House agency, hinted that U.S. controls on direct investment abroad may be phased out soon.

These controls were perhaps appropriate during the period when our balance of payments was under pressure, the report said. But their role is being reassessed in the light of important developments, following exchange-rate realignment and in the context of a reformed monetary system.

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT)—The stock market closed a very erratic year in calm fashion, but with hopes flying rather high for significant improvement in 1972. It has been difficult to find an outright bear in Wall Street in recent days.

The traditional year-end rally was relatively mild in the final week of the old year, but it did appear nonetheless and it extended the market's recovery through its sixth consecutive week as the optimistic mood continued in investment circles over the state of the economy and the recent international monetary agreement.

By virtue of its post-Thanksgiving comeback, the market scored a decisive net gain in the averages for the second successive year after substantially increased record trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Aggregate volume for the 12 months of 1971 totaled 3.8 billion shares—some 953 million more than the year before.

Business on the American Stock Exchange increased 28 percent last year to slightly more than 1 billion shares, but fell considerably short of the peak turnover of 1.6 billion shares in 1968.

In terms of the widely watched Dow-Jones industrial stock average for the Big Board, the market chalked up a net gain of 51.28 points in the last year as the index closed at 350.20.

Sharp Drop in 1969

Last year's advance in the Dow bounces followed a gain of 343 points in 1970, a sharp decline of 143.39 points in 1969, a rise of 38.64 points in 1968 and a jump of 119.43 points in 1967.

Despite all the turmoil and the tensions of 1971, Wall Street can look back on another generally satisfactory year. Income was up, the market improved somewhat and a firm base was provided for a widely expected advance in the 12 months ahead.

The year can be characterized

as a very good one for the bond community. On the trading side, the wide swings in prices and the heavy trading volume—aided by increased individual participation—were both conducive to good results.

Underwriting activity also reached new highs. In tax-exempt, for instance, the total

activity appeared to be at rec-

ord levels in both the corporate and the tax-exempt sectors of the market and perhaps also for government securities.

Underwriting activity also reached new highs. In tax-exempt, for instance, the total

activity appeared to be at rec-

ord levels just above \$18 billion the year before, and results were good.

In its erratic course last year, the stock market swung between a high of 1,050.81 in the Dow index on April 28 and a low of 739.37.

The market in the last six weeks was sharp and spectacular for a short period, bringing the market from the year's low to its final

level just above 890.

The market advanced on a broad front last week, with all of the leading averages achieving moderate gains in slower trading.

The volume of business on the New York Exchange slowed to 7.18 million shares for the week's five sessions, compared with 7.21 million for the four sessions in the pre-Christmas week.

The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks ended up 1.09 to 510.49; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.33 to 102.08, and the stock exchange composite moved up 0.81 to 56.43.

**Amex and Over-Counter**

By Alexander R. Hammer

© New York Times

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market managed to end the last week of trading in 1971 on an upbeat as advances outnumbered declines by a small margin.

Brokers attributed some of the gains to some bargain hunting by investors among stocks that have been depressed by tax-loss selling the last few months.

They also noted considerable readjusting of portfolios by mutual funds preparatory to closing out the final quarter of the year.

The decline in short-term interest rates and the cut in the prime rate on Thursday also served as a prop for the market.

On Friday, one major bank cut its prime rate to 5 percent, while another institution reduced its rate to 5 1/8 percent.

Helping to trim the size of the week's gains was the news of the minimal gain in leading economic indicators during November and the reports of received U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam.

Another negative factor was said to be an increase in profit-taking following the market's long upward.

The exchange's price index closed on Friday at 25.56, up 0.90 for the week. Turnover on Friday was 2,090,000 shares, down from 21,895,700 shares the previous Friday.

Volume on the exchange for 1971 climbed to 1,070,924,002 shares from 843,116,300 shares in 1970.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial Index on Friday finished at a new high of 115.83, up 2.91 points from the previous week. The previous high for the indicator was 115.74, set on May 5.

A number of counter issues that had been depressed in recent weeks because of tax-loss selling made good gains. These included Recognition Equipment, which rose 3; Telecast, Inc., which added 3 1/2 and Standard Register, which climbed 2 points.

One of the biggest movers was Wells National Service, which tacked on 5 points. The company announced it had acquired a company that leases television sets to hospitals.

Increased institutional buying helped Chemed Corp., which gained 3 and Western Publishing, which moved ahead 3 points.

Among the losers, William Wright Corp. lost 3; Baumritter was off 1 1/2 and Data General eased a point.

off





(Continued from preceding page.)  
Owing to a communication failure the remainder of the American Stock Exchange year-end summary was not available in expanded form. The list continues in an abbreviated version.

1971—Stocks and Sls. Net Div. In \$ 100s. High Low Last Chge

Manns 376 322 111 52 -1/2 +1/2

Mark 40 540 184 111 52 -1/2 +1/2

Marathon M 1631 1476 456 245 -4/2

Massan 40 329 208 115 76 -1/2 -1/2

Masters Inc. 149 2018 134 62 -1/2 -1/2

Matel Br 160 160 124 52 -1/2 -1/2

Mauler Dr 209 781 100 98 125 -1/2

McCloskey 139 362 124 52 -1/2 -1/2

McCrory wr 362 124 52 -1/2 -1/2

McDonald 40 7091 4676 111 52 -1/2 +1/2

Means & Co 1 111 52 -1/2 +1/2

Menard 40 540 184 111 52 -1/2 +1/2

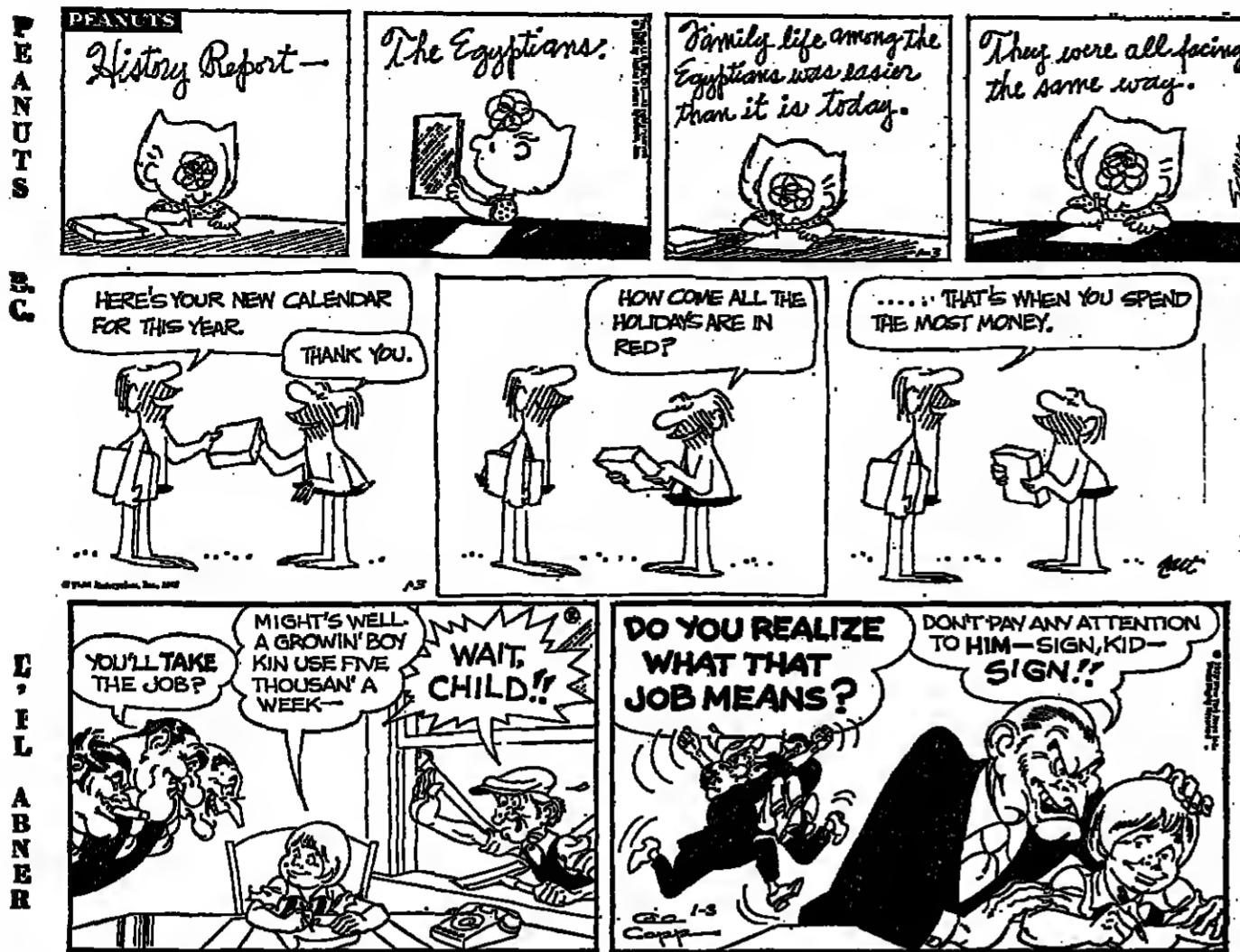
Merck & Co 1631 1476 456 245 -4/2

Medalist 177 220 145 76 -1/2 -1/2

Medevac 149 2018 134 62 -1/2 -1/2

Medgen Inc. 149 2018 134 62 -1/2 -1/2



**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

North opened the bidding with two diamonds, a strong two-bid on the diagramed deal. His partner produced the rare jump response of three hearts, promising a solid suit, and West jumped to four spades.

North and South in turn rebid their massive suits, and North then conceded gracefully, raising hearts to six. East was perhaps afraid of driving his opponents into a grand slam, so made no move to sacrifice.

His fear was justified as South had no trouble in making 13 tricks after the lead of the spade ace.

He ruffed in dummy and then entered his hand by ruffing a low diamond, incidentally taking out insurance against four one diamond.

When both opponents followed, South claimed all the tricks, announcing that he would draw trumps, cross to the club ace, and discard his losing on diamonds.

A red-suit lead would have been no improvement, but if West had

been inspired to lead a club, South would have had to be equally inspired to make even the small slam. He needs a club entry to dummy after the trumps have been drawn, and as the cards lie a club finesse is fatal:

East takes the queen with the king and returns the jack.

If South assumes that West would not lead from a king, he may play East for a singleton or doubleton club king. On that basis, he can either duck the first trick altogether, or put up the ace and then duck a club before touching trumps—preferably ruffing a low diamond en route.

In the replay, the bidding was

North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 2 ♦  
3 ♣ 4 ♦ 4 ♥ Pass  
7 ♦ 7 ♦ DBL Pass  
Pass Pass

In this case, East had made an imaginary three-club bid, hoping to direct his partner to a club lead. This would have settled the fate of seven hearts, but he could not be sure of this and saved in seven spades. This cost 900 points, but that was still enough to win the board for his team.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

HALLUCINOSIS, THIAZIN,  
OLIOLIO, OLAHAR, PHIRE,  
OVEN, BASIL, MALLIGA,  
FLANGS, TESTIPILLOIT,  
PDD, STYLIS, PPLIT,  
VIERNACULAR, ASATIE,  
EATITIS, BEET, SPOON,  
HUBBS, BLACKHILLIS,  
ASIE, MAIT, HAYRIDE,  
WIRMS, TIAA,  
BLUUECHIPS, FLAME,  
KIPPE, SUMAIR, RICED,  
APTO, PATTI, ZING,  
DIEINY, SLEEP, EDDY

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH (D)  
♦ V 5  
+ AKQ97654  
+ A Q 7

WEST  
♦ 4 KJ842  
♦ 102  
+ 10363

EAST  
♦ Q 1098  
♦ 1632  
♦ KJ

SOUTH  
♦ 753  
V AKQ1098  
♦ 852

North East South West  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ 4 ♦  
5 ♦ Pass 5 ♥ Pass  
6 ♥ Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade ace.

For all his faults, Jimmy is a very appealing character. He is "hip," cynical or sophisticated as only a Harlem hustler can be—but his humanity still shows and there is a love of play-acting in him that runs like a boyish counterpoint through his toughness. Because he is on his good behavior for the author, we see more of the showman than the criminal.

We watch Jimmy, all concentration, dead serious, pulling clothes out of his capacious closet, laying them out on the bed: Is green and yellow too strong? The

room with his favorite smell.

He's a complex of contradictions. Jimmy is, and the author has done a novelist's job in catching them all. "Dealer" is not only good reading—it's a good lesson, too, in how to avoid oversimplifying. Not just Jimmy, but anybody.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

When Woodley asks Jimmy whether he has ever killed anyone, Jimmy hesitates before answering and we feel him tempted by the drama of saying yes. After stalling a bit, he can't resist it and says, "There've been a few."

But then he claps a pair of earphones on Woodley's head, puts on a record of love poetry, and lights a coconut candle that fills the room with his favorite smell.

Jimmy rarely sleeps, because he's in a hurry. He starts his day with "coke" and "reefer," deals from his El Dorado (bought hot for \$5,000 instead of \$15,000) or in bars. The author can't go with him, so we see Jimmy mostly at home, where he is relaxing with his woman and his partner, Slick, or showing Woodley his strut, his street voice, his stone face, his fast draw.

There's a fine passage in which Slick, his woman and Jimmy's woman are philosophizing. Slick objects to Jimmy's scepticism.

"Things mean things," he says. "When somebody dies, he always breathes out—wooo—breathes out, right? That's the spirit man is leavin,' the universal mind of that man is leavin'."

Taking out insurance against four one diamond.

Taking the author into his confidence, he used him as an audience or guide. Acting as his host or guide, he showed him his past and his dream of the future.

Mr. Woodley, in return, did his best not to betray Jimmy's identity, or that of his friends. In the process, he took quite a few risks himself, but the result was proportionate. We get to know Jimmy so well that we can even tell when he is lying, exaggerating, or giving us ambiguities to chew on.

Like a good reporter, Mr. Woodley dutifully records all the details of "coke" dealing: the cutting, the quality, the prices, the profits, the "busts," the problems of supply and of collecting bad debts. He analyzes the effects of "coke" and finds that it is a stimulant that makes the user seem more alert, active, confident and open. A heavy dosage can cause a feeling of fatigue or depression for a day or two. There is no such thing as a fatal overdose, and medical opinions regarding "coke's" addictive qualities are inconclusive.

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Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

**CROSSWORD**

By Will Weng

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13				14				15			
16				17				18			
19				20				21			
24	25	26						27			
31								32			
34								35			
37								38			
40								41			
45	46	47						48			
52								53			
55								56			
58								59			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13				14				15			
16				17				18			
19				20				21			
24	25	26						27			
31								32			
34								35			
37								38			
40								41			
45	46	47						48			
52								53			
55								56			
58								59			

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANIE      FELCT      YARBT      STURME

Please read me the words you find.

FELCT      YARBT      STURME

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: AVAIL MAIZE FINALE BUTLER

Answer: What the bell ringer named his daughter—NELL.

Page 12

Page 12

*In Orange Bowl*

# Nebraska Overpowers Alabama, 38-6

By Neil Amdur

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Exploring for three touchdowns in a four-minute burst during the first half, Nebraska crushed Alabama, 38-6, in the Orange Bowl last night and confirmed its place as college football's No. 1 team for a second consecutive year.

The imposing Cornhuskers capitalized on a series of first-half errors and turnovers by their Southeastern Conference rivals and a 77-yard punt return by Johnny Rodgers for a touchdown to register their 23rd straight victory and 32d without a loss. They won 13 games this season.

The only question left unanswered by Nebraska's efficient offense, awesome display is whether the Cornhuskers are the most complete college football team ever, after impressive regular-season victories over Oklahoma and quality conference opposition and again last night against the nation's No. 2 team, who can deny them serious consideration?

Bear Bryant's the Alabama coach, joined the list of beaten rivals who offered superlatives in Nebraska's behalf.

"I surely think they are one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I've ever seen," said Bryant, whose career as a coach and player has spanned almost four decades. "They just toyed with us."

## Stanford Upsets Michigan on Late Kick

By Bill Becker

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Stanford finally caught up with Michigan.

The Indians used a 31-yard field goal in the final 12 seconds by Rod Garcia to upset the unidentified Big Ten champions, 12-12, in the Rose Bowl yesterday. It was the first Rose Bowl meeting between the two schools since Michigan plastered Stanford, 49-0, in the first Pasadena classic, in 1902. It was also the second straight upset here for Stanford, as Jim Plunkett led the Indians to a surprise victory over powerful Ohio State in the 1971 event.

This year, Don Buncle, a rifle-armed quarterback, led the attack, he completed 24 passes for 294 yards to more than match the vaunted Wolverine running attack led by all-American Billy Taylor.

The loss was the second for Michigan and its coach, Bo Schembechler, in their last two trips here. The Wolverines had four consecutive victories here starting with that 1968 inaugural. But they hadn't met Stanford since then.

A crowd of 103,154 was treated to one of the hardest-hitting of the 58 games in the Rose Bowl series. Tough defenses nullified the best thrusts of both teams for three quarters. Dana Coin kicked a 30-yard field goal to give the Wolverines a 3-0 half-time lead.

Oklahoma's "unheralded" defense put a clamp on Auburn's All-America pass combination, Pat Sullivan and Terry Beasley, through the first 30 minutes of action.

## No.-3 Oklahoma Routs Auburn in Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (AP).—

fall on three attempts to convert for 2 points.

Mildren, who punched out 149 yards in 30 carries, was named the most valuable player.

HARRY Unger scored two of Auburn's touchdowns on 1-yard plunges and Sullivan fired a 12-yard pass to Sandy Cannon for the other.

The game attracted a crowd of 24,631, largest in history to see a bowl game in the South.

Three of Oklahoma's five touchidows in the first half, a Sugar Bowl record, resulted from Auburn, turnovers—a fumble by Tommy Lowery and two interceptions.

Fumble Recovery

Raymond Hamilton recovered the Lowery fumble on Auburn's 41 with 8 minutes 4 seconds left in the first quarter to set up a Sooner drive that went 41 yards in eight plays and was capped by a 5-yard run by Mildren.

Ralston bailed the victory "as just as satisfying" as last year's. This made it three straight for the Pacific 8 over the Big Ten for the first time in this series. Michigan lost, 10-3, to Southern California in 1970.

Schembechler conceded, "Stan-

ford deserved to win because we didn't get first downs when we used them."

Cornhuskers' poise and power came after Terry Davis, the Alabama quarterback, had scored the Tide's touchdown on a third-yard fourth-down keeper round left end with 5 minutes 49 seconds left in the third quarter.

Refusing to give "Bama" an inch of momentum, Jerry Tagge, the Nebraska quarterback, and Jeff Kinney promptly moved Nebraska to five consecutive first downs that culminated in a 21-yard field goal by Rich Sanger.

The 76-yard drive consumed the remaining minutes of the quarter and culled whatever drama remained from the much-publicized national title game.

It also provided a satisfying moment for coach Bob Devaney, college football's most successful coach, who had suffered consecutive losses to Alabama in major bowl games in 1968 and 1969.

A capacity crowd of 76,151 and a prime-time national television audience watched the first pairing of unbeaten teams in a bowl game since 1955.

Alabama, undefeated in 11 previous games, tried countless offensive maneuvers to disrupt the Nebraska defense. The tide sent a running back wide out of its wishbone formation and double-teamed Rich Glover, the Cornhuskers' all-American middle guard from Jersey City.

They even tried successive "flicker" laterals on the last two plays of the first half that accounted for 32 of their 96 yards total offense in the half.

Nebraska, however, was simply too big, strong and balanced for whatever magic coach Paul (Bear) Bryant had planned in a bid for a fifth national championship.

The loss in terms of margin of points, was the worst in Bryant's colorful and highly successful 14-year career at Alabama.

The only other Bryant-coached squad to lose by as much as 32 points came in 1954, during his first year at Texas A. & M.

Bama finished with 290 yards rushing, but an inability to mount any passing offense (Davis completed just three of nine passes for 47 yards) kept the Tide from threatening Nebraska with the same balance that Oklahoma showed in defeat.

"In the first quarter, we took it out of them," said Glover, the 22-pound junior.

"We were so bad," said Johnny Musso, the Alabama all-American running back who tore up his No. 2 red jersey in disgust after the game. "They didn't force us into all those mistakes, we were just bad."

Heavy rain fell as late as an hour before the opening kickoff and cynics were suggesting that Bryant had ordered the showers to slow up the Cornhuskers' offense.

Alabama could have used a wet field in the first half. But the rain stopped 30 minutes later, and the synthetic playing surface absorbed the excess water well enough to avoid what might have been muddy conditions on natural turf.

After one exchange of kicks, the Indians got the ball at their 23 with 1 minute 45 seconds to go. Buncle passed 15 yards to tight end Bill Scott, 16 and 13 to John Winesberry, flanker; 11 to split-end Miles Moore; 14 to Reggie Sanderson, fullback, and there was Stanford on the Michigan 14 with 14 seconds left.

On third down and seven to go with Steve Murray holding, Garcia, who led the nation's field-goal kickers with 14 in 1971, kicked his biggest. It was a 31-yard bull's-eye requiring only two seconds. A kickoff later Stanford was on the Michigan 23.

Michigan could have used a wet field in the first half. But the rain stopped 30 minutes later, and the synthetic playing surface absorbed the excess water well enough to avoid what might have been muddy conditions on natural turf.

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## Observer

## Let's Do It!

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** — All-American things to do in 1972:  
January—Buy a gun. Wreck the car. Go skiing and break a leg. Sue your bone doctor for malpractice. Catch a bad cold and spread it around. Eat plenty of burgers.

February—Get a bank loan. Go on a diet. Complain to the school principal about the children's teachers being no good. Abandon the diet. Baker Buy a color television set. Buy a new car. Eat plenty of burgers.

March—Warn the children that you will have the telephone disconnected if they don't reduce the volume of long-distance small talk. Get a small loan from a finance company. Shoot somebody with your new gun. Eat plenty of burgers.

April—Have a family fight. Make it up over dinner at a steak house. Have termites discovered in the basement. Pay taxes to governments large and small. Dent a fender of the new car. Begin a program of callithematics. Make a fool of yourself at a party. Next day, resolve to quit drinking. Ask a relative for a large loan. Eat plenty of burgers.

May—Resume drinking. Abandon callithematics. Go on a diet. Have some teeth filled. Go to a PTA meeting. Cook a piece of meat on a charcoal grill in the back yard. Borrow money on an insurance policy. Abandon your diet. Get mugged. Eat plenty of burgers.

June—Get married. If already married, get divorced. Have a prescription filled. Mow the lawn. Crush a spinal disk. Receive a bill from the Internal Revenue Service for penalty charges. Buy wrist watches.

## Art Thieves Raid Villa in Tuscany

**LUGGIA, Italy.** Jan. 2 (AP).—Thieves stole valuable works Friday night from the collection at the villa of Princess Torrigiani Colonna near this Tuscan town. The thieves made off with works by three 16th-century masters. One was a Caravaggio, two were by Jacopo da Bassano and one was by Francesco Mazzola, better known as Il Parmigianino. They also took a painting by Jacopo da Empoli and a valuable copper engraving.

Police said that they believed the thieves were art experts since they overlooked many works by minor artists and also dismantled the frames rather than cut the paintings they stole.

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*'More and more, as I approach the grave, am I impressed, yes, even tormented by the thought of all that I have left out of my so-called novels.'*

## HENRY MILLER

## On His Sins of Omission

**NEW YORK.**—I have very little communication with other writers. Nothing like the heart to heart talks I have had with painters throughout the years. I am writing this to find out if other writers are plagued with the same torment as I am.

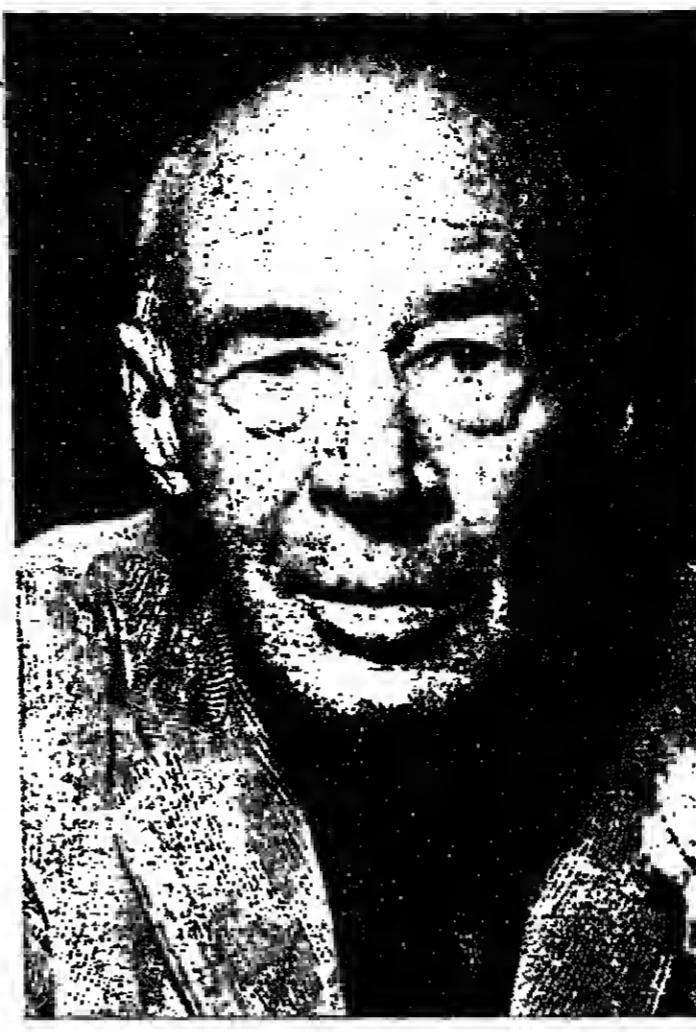
In the beginning of my career, because of my lack of confidence, I had difficulty in putting words on paper. I wrote everything in my head—and it was a great deal. I mean that I wrote my thoughts just as if I had pen in hand; I even thought of the correct punctuation. All my life I have been talking to myself, quite as if I were writing. The machine never seems to stop. In the last 10 years or so, because I have become a poor sleeper, I will get up two or three times during the night to jot down ideas, dialogue, strange words, plans for a sketch or a book, and so on. But I made little use of these copious notes. I only give them away to fans or close friends who think these things have importance.

Now that writing has become like second nature to me the desire to write is weakening. Why bother? I say to myself over and over again. Coupled with that goes another more crippling thought, to wit, that nothing is as important as one imagines it to be. The one strong, true desire I have is to write absolute nonsense, but for this I need lots of vacant, lazy days, freedom from chores of any kind. And that, unfortunately, is precisely what is not permitted me in my closing years.

I have not yet come to the point I tended to make. More and more, as I approach the grave, am I impressed, yes, even tormented, by the thought of all that I have left out of my so-called novels. Sometimes, when obliged to reread a certain passage in one of these books, I suddenly remember that at that precise place in the book I had originally intended to introduce this or that character or this or that situation—and I had forgotten all about it. After 30 or 40 years—think of it!—these omissions stand out glaringly in my mind. How could I not have thought of this or that? I say to myself. How could I have forgotten so-and-so, one of those unforgettable characters? Or it might be a train of ideas, like a star cluster, which I had intended to develop at a certain point. The more I think of these omissions the more I realize that what I have left out of my books outweighs what I put in.

I know this must sound absurd to the layman whose day dreaming and reveries are of a different order from that of the writer or painter. Even literary critics may find it hard to swallow such a statement. But the critic, I find, is precisely the one who knows less about the workings of an author's mind than almost anyone. He thinks he knows, just as biographers think they know an author by reading his letters, meeting his friends, picking up scraps of one sort or another here, there, everywhere. One author does not even know how another author's mind works, that is my belief. The excellent portraits we get now and then of one writer by another are due primarily to the imagination, in my opinion. A writer who has never visited a foreign land may write about it better than one who has lived in it all his life. For the places he had never been to, the sights he had never seen, who can beat Jules Verne?

To come back to these lacunae... Often I become aware of them after seeing a movie, a movie by the way which has no relevance in any way to the subject which has suddenly returned to memory. One can never tell what will set the trigger off. Even better than a film for these random and unexpected



associations is music. More particularly music in a concert hall. In the crowded concert hall, when listening to good music, my mind wanders. Often I come out of the hall in a daze, remembering almost nothing of the program, my mind filled with staggering ideas, recollections of buried events, flashlight portraits of friends, titles of books, a mass of scintillating and often terrifying details. And amid this jumble come recollections of scenes which I only imagine I had written; they do not exist at all.

I search through my books to find these scenes but in vain: not trusting my own memory, I call on my friends who usually know my books better than I myself. No luck. But I must have written these scenes somewhere. Of course, in my head—perhaps in the early days when I was afraid to write. It has happened that days later I may remember exactly when and where the idea for this forgotten or nonexistent scene came to me. It might be at a certain street corner in the early morning on my way to work, or on the platform of the elevated train as the train made a certain bend which always fascinated me. And with that I may remember the loony conductor who had the voice of a rooster and who became the butt of our nasty little jokes. And from them to a hundred other persons, incidents, places, is child's play.

As I said earlier, now that I have less time to live, less chance to restore these gaps, everything becomes more vivid to me in recollection. In truth the delight in recalling faces and scenes, whether gay or sorrowful, is so strong that I would not destroy it by attempting to transfer them to paper. Now I can enjoy the luxury of not doing. It is a mixed joy, however, because while I am thus enjoying myself I am also thinking what a pity that I am not going to write it out, since now I can do it so much better than before.

It's at this point that I get to thinking of the critics once again and how fatuous it is of them to think that they know why an author did this or that, what influenced him, what he meant to do, and so on. And I end up thinking of how little I myself know about what I do, why I do it or how. Then who does? As any idiot will tell you the question is irrelevant.

Henry Miller, the author of "The Tropic of Cancer" and other novels, has just published his autobiography, "My Life and Hard Times" (Playboy Press, 208 pp., \$17.95).

© New York Times.

## PEOPLE: Girl-Watchers' Group

Lists Eyefuls of '71

The International Society of Girl Watchers, having just concluded 365 fruitful days of gleaning the cream of the crop, has compiled its annual listing of the world's ten Most Watchable Ladies. Joe Freigh (who is 62 and married), president of the group, which boasts 17,000 hyperactive members in half a dozen countries, said the 1971 winners were picked on the criteria of poise, attractiveness and accomplishment. The pup-poppers:

Most Watchable Mother: Princess Grace of Monaco.

Most Watchable Actresses: Candice Bergen.

Most Watchable Executive: Joy Tomlinson Phelan, vice-president of Edward Gottlieb and Associates, New York City.

Most Watchable Wife: Empress Farah Diba of Iran.

Most Watchable Journalist: Nancy Dickerson, of NBC-TV.

Most Watchable Socialite: Mrs. C. Arnold Smith, wife of a San Diego financier.

Most Watchable Model: Jean Shrimpton.

Most Watchable Stewardess: Margie Miller, of National Airlines.

Most Watchable Singer: Diana Carroll.

Most Watchable Military Officer: Capt. Robin Quigley, commander of the WAVES.



Princess Grace



Candice Bergen

Elik de Sonay, a Belgian photographer-cum-character-actor better known to his host of friends in Rome as Mr. Okay, celebrated New Year's Day—as has been his habit for the last 33 years—by diving off a down-town bridge into the icy waters of the Tiber River, clad as usual in his black top hat. Also, the plunge marked the end of a great tradition: Mr. Okay navigated the 60-foot hurdle with his customary aplomb, but hit the water a bit harder than usual, injuring his side and necessitating rescue by river police, who gave him artificial respiration and thoughtfully retrieved his topper at the same time. Declining an ambulance trip to the hospital, Mr. Okay was driven home by his wife. It's a good job he was spotted or he might have been journeying for a long, long time before he got home."

All airport lounges look pretty much the same. Or so must have thought the man with the box of candles who alighted at London thinking he was in Tokyo. His second attempt after clinging to his cracked canoe for two days in Haitian waters, an associate in Allentown, Pa., reports. Norman Morris, a business associate who is sponsoring Sprandl's trip, and the 27-year-old adventurer found him in a telephone booth when he was picked up 12 miles from Cap Hailon on the northwest corner of Haiti Dec. 31. Sprandl is now assessing whether the canoe can be repaired. If it can't he will purchase another and continue his 7,000-mile trip. Morris said, Sprandl hopes to make his trip by way of the Panama Canal. His next destination after Haiti is Puerto Rico.

chocolate candies, a gift for a friend. Booking him on a flight to Hong Kong to pick up a Manila connection, the Pan American man said: "He must have mistaken the departure gate at Los Angeles. It's a good job he was spotted or he might have been journeying for a long, long time before he got home."

Fritz Sprandl, whose first attempt to cross from State Island, N.Y., to Los Angeles last year landed him in Cuban jail for 45 days, has been rescued by his second attempt after clinging to his cracked canoe for two days in Haitian waters, an associate in Allentown, Pa., reports. Norman Morris, a business associate who is sponsoring Sprandl's trip, and the 27-year-old adventurer found him in a telephone booth when he was picked up 12 miles from Cap Hailon on the northwest corner of Haiti Dec. 31. Sprandl is now assessing whether the canoe can be repaired. If it can't he will purchase another and continue his 7,000-mile trip. Morris said, Sprandl hopes to make his trip by way of the Panama Canal. His next destination after Haiti is Puerto Rico.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

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AD FAIR, highly intelligent American woman, seeks odd jobs, part-time, between 11:30 a.m. & 2 p.m., 30 min. drive, etc. Write: Box 1, Box 1.

WANTED WAITERS with some experience working in U.S. between 11:30 a.m. & 2 p.m., 30 min. drive, etc. Write: Box 1.

REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS CORPORATION, English, German, and other languages, with experience. Very experienced and excellent background. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN LAWYER: Woman bilingual Secretary. English, mother-tongue. Phone: 78-66, Herald, Paris.

U.S. HOMMAGED COUPLE: Woman bilingual Secretary. English, mother-tongue. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

CELL-CARE housewife, 2nd college degree. Spanish. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

JOURNALIST, bilingual French woman, seeks odd jobs in diplomatic corps. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

TEACHER: M.A. American woman, 2nd year post Paris. Background: 10 years teaching. Interested in 2d language, consider English. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

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ARCHITECT & URBAN DESIGNER: 40, foreign & French education. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

HELP WANTED

FRANCHE SPEAKING AD-PAIR ONE DRIVING LICENSE, one child. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

NANNY: Seeking a 16-year-old American family. Write to Mrs. M. L. 22-22-22-22.

DRIVER: 24 hours. Write: Box 78-66, Herald, Paris.

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